Num. 3991

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Monday, May 12, 1746.

Since our laſt arrived a Holland Mail.

From the London Gazette, May 6.

Venice, April 27. N. S.

THERE is Advice that M. de Caſtellar has deceived the Vigilance of the Auſtrians, having marched out of Parma unobſerved with his whole Garriſon, and retreated towards the Mountains, which is ſaid to have been effected in the following Manner: On the 18th M. de Gages made ſeveral Motions upon the Taro, which obliged the Auſtrians to recall ſeveral Corps from the Blockade of Parma, it being neceſſary to make two Fronts with their Army. On the 19th M. de Caſtellar ordered 1000 armed Peaſants to make a Sally out of the Guaſtalla Gate, to draw the Attention of the Auſtrians to that Side, and weaken the Poſts where he deſign'd to attempt his Paſſage; accordingly the ſame Night about 10 o'Clock, he marched out of the Porte de Secours with his whole Garriſon, conſiſting of 4000 regular Foot, 3000 Peaſants, and 2000 Horſe, Part of which he ordered to march towards Monte Chiarugolo, and Part between the River Trema and the Hills on the Right of Parma; in his Way he ſurprized and defeated ſome Picquets and advanced Poſts of the Auſtrians, who were eaſily put to flight by the ſuperior Numbers that attacked them. Between 11 and 12 the ſame Night, M. Pallavicini, who had the Command of the Blockade, was informed of it, and having acquainted Prince Lichtenſtein and General Brown, it was immediately reſolved to detach 8000 Men with General Nadaſti in Purſuit of them, who began his March early the next Morning, the 20th inſtant: It is ſuppoſed that M. de Caſtellar directed his March towards Borgo di Taro. On the 20th about Noon a Firing was heard among the Hills, from whence it was imagined that General Nadaſti had come up with ſome Party that M. de Caſtellar had left behind to cover his Retreat. The ſame Day the Auſtrians entred Parma, where they found ſome Proviſions, and all the Cannon nail'd. On the 22d they raiſed two Batteries againſt the Caſtle, one of 2 Mortars, and another of 4 Haubitzers, the heavy Artillery not being yet come.

Vienna, April 30. Prince Lobkowitz's Baggage is ſet out for the Empire, and it is thought he will follow in a few Days. Our Accounts from Italy affirm, that upwards of 1200 Men have been found and made Priſoners in the Town and Citadel of Parma, and that the Artillery is more conſiderable than was believed at firſt. It is likewiſe ſaid, that M. de Caſtellar's Corps was ſtill wandering in the Mountains in the Snow, and in the utmoſt Want, without having been able to reach any beaten, known or certain Route.

Roſendale Camp, April 27. O. S. Marſhal Bathiani having detached 2 Battalions to reinforce the Garriſon of Namur, and ſent a ſtrong Detachment of Huſſars to attend them thither, and then return, removed his Quarters to the Convent of Roſendale, near Wallem Bridge, and the Army encamped that Day, the Right near the Cauſey that goes from Mechlin to Antwerp, and about a Mile from the former; the Center is near Boenheyde, and the Left Wing is near Schriek, towards Dramenreck. Our Pandours and ſome Huſſars, commanded by General Baronay, were left in Louvain, and were Yeſterday in Poſſeſſion of it. Our Flying Camp is upon the Rupel, near Boom, and the 9 Britiſh Squadrons are in their Cantonment. The French are ſaid to be encamped, their Right near the Mill of Terveuren, and their Left upon the Plains of Dighem, towards the Canal of Vilvorden. By our lateſt Advices, the Enemy ſent 18 Companies of Grenadiers to Louvain, but our Pandours and Huſſars repelled them with ſome Loſs, and without loſing one Man on our Side. However, General Baronay has quitted the Town, leſt he ſhould be overpowered, or cut off from us, and is at preſent between Louvain and Aerſchot. There is a Body of the Enemy at Great Willebroeck.

Bruſſels, May 9. N. S. On Tueſday laſt the French Army began to encamp in the Plain of Fernault. Our whole Garriſon marched thither this Day. Fourſcore Battalions are already advanced beyond Cortenberg. On Wedneſday laſt the French King arrived here. 120 Pieces of Cannon of different Bores, 80 Pontons, and a great Quantity of Powder and warlike Stores, paſſed thro' this City lately in their Way to the Army. On Friday Night laſt M. Lowendahl ſet out from hence with a Corps of 5000 Men. It is given out, that his Intention was to ſurprize Louvain, and that there has been a Skirmiſh near that Town between the French and the Auſtrians, to the Advantage of the latter. The French King left this City this Morning, and went out at the Louvain Gate. Late this Evening all the Troops that were encamped, received Orders to march without carrying any Baggage with them.

Hague, May 10. By Prince Waldeck's Letters of Yeſterday, the Allied Army was all ranged behind the Dyle, with its Left extending to Nynde, and its Right to beyond Mechlin. The Huſſars and Irregulars kept moving up and down between Aerſchot and Louvain; near which latter Place a ſmart Skirmiſh had juſt happened between a Party of them and a Detachment of the French Huſſars to the Diſadvantage of the latter, who are ſaid to have left 60 Men behind them on the Spot. Marſhal Bathiani has taken up his Head Quarters at the Abby of Roſendale. The French are likewiſe formed, and reach from the

Caſtle of Terveure to Vilvorden; and when the Letters came away, they were ſaid to be beginning to make ſome Motion. Prince Lichtenſtein's Letters of the 27th paſt, repreſent M. Caſtellar's Corps, tho' conſiderably weakened by Loſs, Want and Deſertion, as ſtill obſtinately puſhing its Retreat towards Tuſcany; and M. Nadaſti as obſtinately purſuing it. The Prince adds, he was then laying Bridges over the Taro, to paſs and preſent Battle to M. Gages. The Trenches before Valencia were opened in the Night of the 19th.

Whitehall, May 6. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto William Pitt, Eſq; the Office of Receiver and Paymaſter General of all his Majeſty's Guards, Garriſons and Forces, in the Room of the Right Hon. Thomas Winnington, Eſq; deceaſed.

Whitehall, May 6. Yeſterday a Meſſenger arrived from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, with the following Advices.

Inverneſs, April 30. Lieutenant Colonel Leighton, of Major General Blakeney's Regiment, is ordered to take the Command of the Caſtle of Stirling; and Major General Blakeny is to come hither to take that of the Troops which will be left here.

Lord Ancrum is marched To-day, with Lord Mark Kerr's Regiment for the Eaſtern Coaſt.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke has iſſued a Proclamation for ſeizing all Rebels and their Arms.

The greateſt Diligence is uſing to get a ſufficient Number of Boats upon Loch Neſs, and as ſoon as that is done, his Royal Highneſs propoſes to march with fifteen Battalions, and Kingſton's Horſe to Fort-Auguſtus, in two Marches; and Lord Loudoun, with the Argyleſhire Militia and the independent Companies, will march through the Hills on the Right and Left, in purſuit of the Rebels.

Lord Rae's People are ſent back to their own Country, and Lord Sutherland's return home to Day.

The Pretender's Son, Lord Perth, and the Perſon calling himſelf Lord John Drummond, are moving about in the Cameron's Country, with young Lochiel, who was wounded again in the laſt Battle, and have not above 20 or 30 Men with them.

From Wye's Letter, London, May 6.

Yeſterday Mr. Pane reported the Reſolutions of Friday laſt on the Supply, viz. That 24,701 l. be granted on Account of the reduced Officers of Land Forces and Marines for 1746, and 3886 l. for paying the Penſions to the Widows of reduced Officers, 137,027 l. for extraordinary Expences of the Land Forces on Account of the Rebellion, and for Horſes left in Flanders, and at Sea incurred Anno 1745 not provided for by Parliament; 21,545 l. for defraying the Charge of the Troops of the States General, whilſt in his Majeſty's Service in the Years 1745 and 1746, and 40,328 l. for the extraordinary Pay, Douceners, Forage Waggon Money, &c. of the 6000 Heſſians in his Majeſty's Service in 1742 and 1743, not provided for by Parliament. After long Debate the ſaid Reſolutions were agreed to, on a Diviſion 109 againſt 71.

We are told that a conſiderable Penſion will be ſettled on the gallant Capt. Philips of the Alexander Privateer of Briſtol, for his bravery in taking the Solebay Man of War, and cutting her out of Harbour.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland is expected here in a few Days from Scotland.

'Tis very much reported, that an Expreſs arrived Yeſterday from Commodore Michell with Advice that the French King having joined his Army in Brabant, Orders were immediately given to march and attack the Allies in their Lines, which was accordingly done in three Columns: But that Marſhal Bathiani having Notice of the Motion, attacked one Column with ſuch Succeſs, that he killed upwards of 6000, and took a great many Priſoners; but we are ſorry that the ſame appears to be without Foundation.

According to all Accounts from Flanders, the French are preparing vigorouſly to attack Marſhal Bathiani in his Entrenchments, the Deciſion of which Battle, as is remarked, will in all Probability determine the Fate of the Dutch and of all Flanders.

This Day the Commons finiſhed the Examination of Witneſſes againſt divers Perſons concerned in the Rebellion, and ordered Bills of Attainder againſt ſuch Perſons as were concerned therein.

From the General Evening Poſt, May 6.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, May 12.

The great Prize of 50,000 Guilders in the State Lottery came up the 7th, and is the Property of a Jew Merchant at Utrecht.

The French King arrived the 2d of May at Bruſſels, and was received in a triumphal Manner. It is generally agreed here, that M. Gilles is charged with a Power to ſign a Neutrality; but whether on the French Terms, we know not. The Court of Verſailles at firſt inſiſted on two Frontier Towns as a Security; but ſeem to think now, that 25,000 Auxiliary Troops may do as well; and it is poſitively ſaid theſe Terms are conſented to. The Dutch ſeem to be in a perfect State of Tranquillity, as if they were not on the brink of Deſtruction, becauſe that the King of Pruſſia is to be the Guarantee of this Neutrality, not foreſeeing that therein conſiſts their greateſt Danger. This plainly unravels the Myſtery of the Negotiation at the Court of Ruſſia; and is laying the Foundation of the bloodieſt Wars that have happened in Europe for ſome Centuries paſt. It is happy for Great Britain that the Rebellion is ended, and that they have ſo potent a Fleet, it being very clear, that they will ſoon have Uſe enough for both their Land and Sea Forces.

LONDON, *May 6.*

We are aſſured by good Letters from the Hague, received by the laſt Mail, that the Naval Armament at Breſt goes on with the utmoſt Vigour, and conſiderably increaſes every Day, and that they were in ſuch Forwardneſs as to be ſoon able to put to ſea, where they were to be joined by the Ferrol Squadron, and the Ship with the Swediſh Officers from Gottenburg: And by all Accounts, the Quantity of Arms, Ammunition, Men and Money, that is put on board all theſe Ships, is amazing. The Pretender's youngeſt Son, it is ſaid, is alſo to go on board, and that they are to ſail for ſome Part of Great Britain, though it was the general Opinion at Breſt

that they were bound for Ireland; but be that as it will, it is certain, by all Circumſtances, and the Number of ſmall Veſſels that attend them, that they cannot be bound for any long Voyage; and give out, that they defy any Engliſh Squadron's attempting to moleſt them.

From the London Evening Poſt, May 6.

Francfort, May 5. The Imperialiſts are ſtill quiet in their Quarters, which we attribute to the heavy Rains and the Badneſs of the Roads. The Circle of Franconia has not hitherto declared for the Neutrality; on the contrary it is preſum'd that the Troops of that Circle will will replace the Imperialiſts as ſoon as they begin to march. We hear no more of the 12,000 Saxons that were to have been taken into the Pay of the Maritime Powers, ſo that now ſome Credit is given to a Report formerly ſpread, as if the French had interpoſed, and had offered a conſiderable Subſidy, not for the Service of theſe Troops, but to prevent their going into any other Service. We have lately had a much ſtranger Report than that, viz. That a great Body of Pruſſian and Palatine Troops would ſhortly encamp in the Territories of the laſt mentioned Prince, but with what View it is impoſſible to ſay.

Paris, May 2. Letters from Nice of the 20th adviſe, that the Count de Maulevrier, who commands in that Country, being informed that 4000 Piedmonteſe were marching to attack the Poſt of Caſtillon, immediately ordered three Battalions, which he had detached for the Army of M. de Maillebois, to return and relieve that Poſt. Accordingly theſe Troops, joined with thoſe at Caſtillon, attacked and defeated the Enemy, and obliged them to retire to Soſpello, with a conſiderable Loſs. This Advantage is the more important, becauſe, if the Piedmonteze could have made themſelves Maſters of that Place, they would have cut off the Communication of the County of Nice with the State of Genoa.

Paris, May 6. The Breſt Fleet ſailed the 27th of laſt Month, but as yet no body knows their Deſtination.

LONDON, *May 6.*

The Palace at Kenſington is getting in Readineſs for the Reception of his Majeſty and the Princeſs Amelia, who are to dine there on Thurſday next.

'Tis reported that upwards of fifty Perſons will be attainted for being concerned in the Rebellion in Scotland, &c.

On Saturday laſt Capt. Chambers's Company of Matroſſes, Bombardiers and Gunners, with ſome additional Men, amounting in the whole to 140, embarked at Woolwich, and the ſame Evening fell down the River, in order to ſail round to Spithead.

And we hear that 10,000 Men will be immediately embarked at Portſmouth.

The Fortune, Green, from Africa for Jamaica, is taken, with 134 Slaves on board, and carried into Porto Cavallo.

The Brothers, Evans, from Carolina for Cowes, is taken and carried into Granville.

The Swift, Bartholomew, from Maryland to London, mentioned to be taken lately by the French, is carried into Rochelle.

From the St. James's Evening Poſt, May 6.

Naples, April 7. O. S. On the Arrival of a Courier from Lombardy, with Advice of the Progreſs of the Imperial Army, Orders were immediately iſſued to take all the neceſſary Meaſures for putting the Kingdom in a proper Poſture of Defence. Theſe Orders have been ſent to all the Heads of the Militia, who are to be in a Condition to act on the firſt Notice. The regular Troops are forming a Camp upon the Frontiers, and the ſtrong Holds are furniſhing with all things neceſſary for their Defence. M. Maillebois has quitted his Camp at Novi, and is ſeated with his Army along the Servia unto the Po, which covers his Right. His Deſign ſeems to be to diſpute the Paſſage of the Scrivia with the Piedmonteſe, and to keep his Communication open with Count Gages, whoſe Head Quarters are at San Donino on the Taro, about 40 Miles diſtant; and the Infant Don Philip is at Gibello.

Reggio, April 11. O. S. It is thought that the Deſign of the Marquis de Caſtellar, when he left Parma, was to get into Tuſcany, in order to march from thence to Naples or Genoa, as Circumſtances ſhould require; but as General Nadaſti is cloſe after him, 'tis thought even if he ſhould not come up with him, that Fatigue and Deſertion would entirely ruin his Corps, whereof the Imperialiſts have already taken a great Number of Priſoners, and above 900 Deſerters have come over to them. By the taking of Parma we ſhall be much better able to prevent Count Gages's Army from regaining the Eccleſiaſtick State.

LONDON, *May 6.*

Extract of a Letter from on board the Otter Sloop in the Downs, dated May 5.

Yeſterday Afternoon we arrived here, and brought in the Louiſa, a Daniſh Ship, bound from Oſtend with Bale Goods for Cadiz; her Cargo, 'tis ſaid, is valuable, and I hope will be a lawful Prize.

We hear that 12 Regiments of Foot, and a large Draught out of the Foot Guards, making in all 12000 Men, will be ſent to Flanders.

General St. Clair has Orders to be ready to embark this Week, the newly created Brigadier Generals O Farrel, Richbell, and Graham, are likewiſe preparing to embark with him on the ſecret Expedition.

Bank Stock 124 1 qr. India Stock 166. South Sea Stock 97.

EDINBURGH, *May 12.*

Laſt Friday the General Aſſembly met, and, as uſual, ſpent that Diet in Prayer; and, upon hearing that a Commiſſion had come by Expreſs to the Right Honourable the Earl of Leven to repreſent the King's Perſon in the Aſſembly, they adjourned till next Day, when they made Choice of the Reverend Profeſſor Lumſden to be their Moderator, and appointed their ordinary Committees; after which they made an Adjournment till Friday the 16th inſtant, being informed that the Comiſſion to his Lordſhip, by ſome Miſtake did not authoriſe him to act as his Majeſty's Commiſſioner until the ſaid Day.

We hear an Expreſs arrived Yeſternight from General Campbell giving an Account, that two French Ships of

War, the one of 35 and the other of 30 Guns, had appeared for ſome Days paſt on the North Weſt Coaſt, oppoſite to Lochmoidart; and that it was thought the young Pretender and the Chief Men deſigned to get on board theſe Ships, in order to make their Eſcape to France.

From Inverneſs, that the firſt Diviſion of the Army, under his Royal Highneſs the Duke, was to march from that Place on Wedneſday laſt, the ſecond Diviſion on Friday, and his Royal Highneſs was to ſet out as Yeſterday with the laſt Diviſion, by the Way of Fort Auguſtus for Lochaber.—That 4 Regiments were to be left there under the Command of General Blakeney.—That a conſiderable Number of the Rebels had lately been brought in there by the Grants, and that 3 Ships were lying in the Road with Priſoners.

'Tis talked, that the Duke is in a ſhort time to ſet out for London, attended by General Hawley; and that the Generals Huske and Blakeney will Command in Chief.

We hear the Heſſian Troops are to be brought down from Perth, Stirling, and their other Places of Cantonment, to Bruntiſland and Kinghorn, in order to be embarked there for Flanders.

Laſt Week two or three private Men of the Rebels were apprehended ſtraggling in the Country, and Yeſterday James Smith, lately a Writer in this City, was taken up in the King's Park, and were all ſent to Priſon.

There is to be a Meeting To-morrow of all thoſe who have been Members of the Town-council, in the Parliament-houſe, upon Affairs relating to the City.

☽ This Day, the 4th Day of the Moon, it is high Water at Leith, Forenoon, at 4 o'clock, 18 M. Afternoon, at 4, 42 M. Tueſday, Forenoon, at 5, 6 M. Afternoon, at 5, 30 M. Wedneſday, Forenoon, at 5, 54 M. Afternoon, at 6, 18 M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

¶*¶ Upon the 9th or 10th of **March** laſt, a big SPANIEL DOG, white coloured, with Liver coloured Ears and ſeveral Spots of the ſame kind over different Parts of his Body, gelded, and anſwers by the Name of *CAPTAIN*, going from Edinburgh along with Gilbert Kilpatrick Newcaſtle Carrier, cut his Rope at Kelſo and ſtrayed: Any who can give Intelligence of ſaid Dog to ſaid Carrier, or to the Author of this Paper, ſo as he may be recovered to the Owner, may expect a ſuitable Reward.

Juſt arrived from England,

A curious Parcel of CHEESE of all Sorts, and great Variety and Choice of fine Engliſh pickled BEEF and PORK, likewiſe BACON, HAMS of Pork, and TONGUES, from the ſame Place: And which are now to be ſold at Mr. *POLLOCK*'s new Vaults in the Paunch-market at *Leith*, on reaſonable Terms, where conſtant Attendance will be given from 7 o'Clock in the Morning 'till 12 at Noon, and from 2 'till 7 in the Evening.

R. BIGLAND
from *London.*

☞ *And whereas* one of the ſaid Vaults or Warehouſes was attempted to be broke open and forced, *feloniouſly*, by ſome Perſon or Perſons, with Intention to ſteal Goods from thence, in the Night between the 9th and 10th inſtant: This is therefore to give Notice, That if any ſuch Perſon or Perſons will make Diſcovery of His, Her, or Their Confederates, concerned in the above Attempt, ſhall, on Proof and legal Conviction thereof, claim, and be hereby entitled to demand and receive the Sum of *One Hundred Pounds Scots* from, (and recommended to Mercy by) *Ralph Bigland.*

Leith, May 10th 1746.

Juſt now come home per the Two Brothers, Capt. Peter Grut Commander,

A Cargo of exceeding good LIMONS and BITTER ORANGES, the Bitter Oranges are fit for Marmelade; alſo freſh Cheſnuts and Walnuts, fine Golden Pippens, Golden Rennets, good Gloceſter and Cheſhire Cheeſes. The Limons and Oranges are to be ſold in Cheſts or half Cheſts at reaſonable Rates, at ARCHIBALD SHIELLS's Shop, Back of the Croſs-well, Edinburgh, or in Retail, both at Edinburgh, or his Warehouſe at Leith, firſt Loft above the Weigh houſe —— As alſo fine Virgin Honey, Arrack, Sugar, and Lisbon Wine, new Red Herrings, and all other Kinds of Grocery Ware, &c.

¶†¶ That the good Ship *The SOPHIA of Anſtruther* Burden 70 Tons, with her whole Furniture and Apparelling, is to be expoſed to a voluntary Roup and Sale, at the Houſe of James Robertſon Vintner on the Shore of Leith, on Thurſday the 15th of May inſtant, between the Hours of 4 and 5 Afternoon. The Inventary and Conditions of Sale are to be ſeen in the Hands of James Robertſon at Leith.

¶*¶ That upon Thurſday the 15th of May current, there is to be expoſed to Sale within the Laigh Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, at 4 o'Clock Afternoon, a large Quantity of DREST DUTCH FLAX of ſeveral Sorts, in whole or in Parcels, as Purchaſers ſhall incline, who are to give Security for the Price payable in ſix Months. Samples of each Sort are to be ſeen in the Hands of Mr. John Haliburton Merchant in Edinburgh, at his Houſe in Forreſter's Wynd, who will commune with any that has a Mind to buy previous to the Roup, and ſhow the whole Quantity, if required.

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